

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 14 with the following amended paragraph.

Fig. 17A-17B shows the generation of Δ Ad.AAV genomes by recombination between inverted homology regions. A) Recombination between two inverted repeats (IRs) present in separate Ad.AAV vectors. The upper first-generation Ad.AAV vector (~34kb) contains two 1.2kb IRs flanking Gene X. An AAV-ITR ("AAV.ITR") is located between the Ad packaging signal (Ψ) and the left IR. The lower Ad.AAV vector, shown in the opposite orientation, contains the same IRs flanking a transgene cassette. An AAV-ITR is located between the left IR and the Ad packaging signal. During Ad replication, recombination between an IR on each vector (indicated by an X) mediates the formation of Δ Ad.AAV genomes (lower portion of panel A) with the transgene flanked by IRs, AAV-ITRs, Ad packaging signals, and Ad ITRs. These genomes are efficiently packaged into Ad capsids. The other recombination product (not shown) is a defective Ad.AAV vector lacking packaging signals. ~~Recombination between IR's shown on the left side generates at the left~~ B) Recombination between homology regions of Gene X present in separate Ad.AAV vectors. The upper Ad.AAV vector contains a promoter (P) operably linked to the 5' portion of Gene X. An AAV-ITR is inserted between the Ad packaging signal (Ψ) and the promoter. The lower Ad.AAV vector, shown in the opposite orientation, contains the 3' portion of Gene X linked to a poly-adenylation region (PA). An AAV-ITR is inserted between the Ad packaging signal (Ψ) and the polyadenylation region. The 5' portion of Gene X in the upper vector has a region of overlapping homology with the 3' portion of Gene X in the lower vector. Recombination between the overlapping homology regions (indicated by an X) mediates the formation of Δ Ad.AAV genomes with the assembled Gene X flanked by AAV-ITRs, Ad packaging signals, and Ad ITRs.